THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
CANNON & COLLINS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHAELES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

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HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.

His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionary, where he can be found unless professionally engaged.
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May 25, 1855 52—tf.

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HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov 3, 1855. 23—6m.

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(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly at ended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

L Dowell, of Georgia. | R A Rogers, of Alabama. | W D Dowell. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX

NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
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Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
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AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH.
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

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GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855. 12—1y.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.---No. 33. SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1856. Whole No. 117.

THE TERRORS OF UGLINESS.

The last number of the Democratic Review is ornamented (?) with a portait of Mr. Bennett, of the Herald. It must be confessed that Bennett is not a handsome man. The Louisville Journal pokes fun at his likeness in the following pitiless style:

There's one thing we will readily admit, and that is, that if Bennett's portrait be correct, he is the ugliest of the Democratic editors. For awhile we doubted whether he or a certain neighbor of ours is the ugliest mortal, but the twist in the eyes of Bennett decided the contest in his favor. We congratulate our neighbor that there is one editor uglier than himself in the Democratic ranks.

Bennett's portrait is terrific. Such a thing ought never to be painted or dagnereotyped. It ought to be considered a penal offence to make anything so revolting to all our ideas of propriety. No man has a right to monopolize so much ugliness. If Bennett's ugliness could be distributed over a thousand faces, it would make each of them intensely ugly. He ought not to be permitted to go into the street without a blanket over his dreadful frontispiece. No wonder that so many of the New York children die of convulsions, since Bennett is permitted to walk abroad with uncovered face. We once heard of a man's face that was so ugly that it was placed on andirons for the purpose of frightening children from the fire with much effect. No child dared to approach the andirons, and the liability to combustion from such cause was greatly lessened. If Bennett's ugly likeness were stamped on fire places, the effect would be decidedly bad, for the children would not dare go near enough to the fire to keep warm, and would become frost bitten and perhaps frozen to death. We cannot conceive of any reason, why [illegible] He is uglier than a half starved hyena.—He is ugliness perfected. There is a thoroughness about his ugliness which defies competition. When Mirabeau described himself as a tiger that had had the small pox, he placed a very ugly idea in everybody's mind, but it was beautiful when compared with Bennett's face.—When Appelles made his beauty, his Venus, he took an eye from one woman, a nose from another, a mouth from a third, and so on until the Venus was complete in her more than earthly beauty. Now, if Appelles or artist of any appellation, wished to make the most indubitably perfect representation of ugliness, he would not be compelled to take features from several very ugly persons, but all he would be compelled to do would be to get Bennett's face, and the enterprise would be accomplished.

HOW WE DID IT.

Some twelve years since, my father bought a farm which was "worked to death," as the neighbors said Well, we found out how it had been worked, when we put a heavy team and new plough at work, and the virgin soil was turned up six inches below the four inches worked to death. Our neighbors prophesied a failure, and when our crops vied with and exceeded their own, they were full of surmisings as the wonderful strangers so successful in renewing such till-killed soil.

"What manure did you put on that field?" a neighbor asked my father, one morning, as they were looking at the deep-green waving corn, growing so rankly therein.

"*Ploughed deep! ploughed deep!*" answered he; "there is nothing like ploughing deep, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil, to bring good crops in all kinds of weather."

That field had been used as a meadow some fifteen years, producing half a ton of hay to the acre. We broke it up deep, planted one year, sowed oats the next with clover and timothy, and third cut two tons to the acre.

Another field has been used for oats the same length of time. We ploughed, but had poor oats, as so much deep, new soil was turned up, never having been exposed to the weather, a hard and and almost impenetrable crust having been formed at the depth of three or four inches, where the plough had scraped for years.

As soon as possible, we grassed it, and had excellent meadows, where others thought nothing but a bad weed, called devil-gut, could grow.

All the pasture land had a vigorous growth of elders on, but we fixed them by ploughing, and carefully picking up the roots, drawing them in piles to some large log or stump heap, and enjoying a beautiful bonfire after they had become well drie'; so ended all trouble with our "elders," but not betters, as they had failed to establish themselves in our estimation.—*Corres. Ohio Farmer.*

THE UNION SAFE.

If this *Union* ever comes into danger so imminent that no other expedient can be devised to prolong its existence, we shall propose to transfer its preservation to the patriotism and self-sacrificing zeal of the K. N.'s of North Carolina.—Ancient and modern history will be searched in vain, to discover parallels to the heroic devotion of these gentlemen who retain, invigorated by the lapse of years the brave spirit that animated the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. A striking instance of this was exhibited to our readers some months back in an account of the noble heroism of the "irate unsaddled" Postmaster of Weldon. An election was progressing in several of the Southern States. Sam was trembling for his fact, the Democracy and the uncorrupted Whigs were arming against him, and the fight was rapidly thickening, which was to submerge forever, the hopes of the (under) groundings. A sacrifice was demanded, and lo there stepped forth from his retirement, the unterrified Weldon postmaster, his bosom bared to the blow. Without one sigh of anguish, one pang of regret, one look at the magnificent prospect he was about to close his vision upon forever, he shut his eyes, set his teeth, clinched his hands and jumped incontinently out of the Weldon [illegible] melancholy [illegible] in vain, and Sam, who violating the order of nature, had sprung into existence full grown and audacious, fast declined into the inanity and helplessness of palsied age.

Again, however, a crisis has arrived!—Congress is disorganized, the K. N.'s have to get compound microscopes to find each other at the Capitol, their fond hopes of plunder are dashed to the earth, and their negro acquaintance having used them successfully for the accomplishment of their ends, contemptuously kick them down the stairs. An other victim is demanded to appease the vengeance of the angry Gods now pouring on the heads of the Sammites—a victim purer than Iphigenia, braver than Regulus, more patriotic than Scævola, and forth from the retirement of his Sabine farm steps John F. Murrill, postmaster, (terrible men these postmasters,) of Onslow Court House, North Carolina to die for his country—no, not exactly that, but to throw up the honors and emoluments of the distinguished position he has hitherto held to the mingled delight and astonishment of all the world and the rest of mankind.—The grandeur of the sacrifice may be appreciated when we add that the high position thus patriotically surrendered by Mr. Murrill is worth between *fifty* and *sixty* dollars per annum! "there or thereabouts." After announcing his determination to throw himself away in this chivalric manner for the good of mankind he pitches into the P. M. General as follows:

I therefore think you may set about looking up a foreign Roman Catholic to appoint, and send him on; for our little place, I am happy to say, is not cursed with such a being, capable of fulfilling the office. I suppose it will be my painful duty to hold the office untill my successor arrives, which I hope will not be long.

Hoping soon to see the future P. M. for Onslow Court House, and wishing he may be one who has been here long enough to be naturalized and understood, I remain, until such time, your obedient servant and postmaster.

JOHN F. MURRILL.

Mr. Campbell is reported to have rested badly after receiving this note, and we fear some difficulty will be experienced in the effort to get a man "naturalized and *understood*," to take upon himself the responsibilities of Onslow Post-Office, North Carolina.

NEW GUANO ISLANDS.—A new island, cotaining many million tuns of guano, has been discovered in the Pacific Ocean; and it is believed that our farmers will hereafter obtain this excellent fertilizer at a much lower price.

THE TRIUMPH OR PRINCIPLE.

It is a significant compliment to the Democratic party of the country (says the New Haven Register—and we like to endorse and adopt the language of such sound and sterling Northern Democratic papers,) that none of the various factions which go to make up the "opposition" to the National Administration, take issue on any of the measures which the Democracy have established during the last twenty years! They do not arraign it, as of old, on a false charge of being neglectful of the business interests of the country, by the establishment of a revenue tariff! The people have settled down into a decided commendation of that principle. The opposition do not charge that the Independent Treasury system is even of doubtful propriety. Business men of all parties are convinced of its usefulness and safety. The opposition editors do not repeat any of the old charges with which they once regaled their readers—threatening all conceivable ills to the body politic. With the triumph working of these prominent Democratic measures, have ceased the calumnies of the opposition in reference to them! and with the "Ship of State" under full Democratic sail, and under Democratic guidance, no one to question the correctness of the chart she sails by, or the capacity of her officers. The verdict of history will attest alike the wisdom of the Democratic policy, and the unreasonable opposition which attended its inauguration.

Those, especially, who fought for principle in the Bank and Tariff wars of a few years ago, amid torrents of obloquy, have a right to assume proud remembrances of their toils, in the crowning triumph which the age concedes to those measures. 'To err is human'—and *parties*, as well as individuals, are liable to mistakes and excesses; but what measure [illegible] resisted [illegible] these [illegible] last twenty years, has failed of public approval? The whig party led by men of the first talant in the country, spent the life time of a generation in violent attacks upon democratic policy, but finally sunk exhausted at the feet of its conqueror. In all these contests, too, the democracy were continually suffering by the timidity of some of their own partizans, and the defection of others. The clamor of the opposition, at times, seemed to deafen the voice of reason; and panic achieved successes, which lasted only a brief season. Like the ranks of a devoted firmy, vacancies were more than made good, by the accession of young vigorous minds, from the threshold of manhood, and the democracy stood their ground and maintained their measures.

The only opposition now urged against us, since the overthrow of the great whig party, comes from the guerilla forces which took to fighting "on their own hook," after they were broken and dispersed, in the contest of 1852. They have, it is true, a common enemy, but not a common *principle!* they can agree in the offensive, but dare not trust each other in a common camp, nor in the division of the common plunder! The war-cry of one faction wrings a curse from another; and the blazonry upon one banner is scouted by the followers of another! These ill assorted assailants are now illustrating at once their venom and their imbecility, on the floor of the House of Representatives—and furnishing evidence of the character we have given them. The integrity of the democracy is proof against all their assaults, and must triumph in the end. For, if the country could not overcome in a twenty years struggle, with the talent and concentration of aim to fear in the final issue with the less honest of that party, leagued with factionists whose objects are condemned by a majority of the people, in advance of the struggle.

DIED WITH THE COLD.—A free negro, with no master but himself, who neglected or did not know how to take proper care of himself, was found on Thursday morning, dead in his room, at New Brooklyn, where he had retired the night before, hungry and cold and without food and fire. He had been down all day among the abolitionists in Brooklyn, trying to get a job of shovelling snow, but as he had no shovel, and no one would lend him one, he could get no work nor money, and so he went home and died, just as all his race will, sooner or later, in this cold climate.

New York Day Book.

THE CLAYTON BULWER TREATY.

As it is a matter of much interest at this time to know precisely what were the terms of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, we publish below those articles which refer particularly to the Central American question:

Article 1. Goverments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof; or occupy, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifing, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess with any State or Government through whose territory the canel may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal, which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

Art 2. Vessels of the United States or Great Britain, traversing the said canal, shall in case of war between the contracting parties be exempted from blockade, detention, or capture, by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of said canal as it may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

Art. 8. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this Convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle they hereby agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulation to any other practical communication whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communication, should the same prove to be practical, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than aforesaid governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways being open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other State which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford.

AMERICANS MUST RULE AMERICA!—If one not acquainted with the tricks and falsifications of the Know Nothings should hear their war cry of "Americans must rule America," he would have strange feelings. Let us examine into this empty brag, and so expose a new inconsistenoy of the Know Nothings. Congress, in virtue of our Constitution, has the right of legislating, and he who legislates "rules!" The Senate consists of 95 members, the House of Representatives of 234. All of these are natives of this country; not a single one is of foreign birth; yet the Know Nothing cry is, "Americans must rule America!" Instead of the foreign-born citizens of our country exerting a political power equal to their specific power, they are, in this respect, not represented in our National Legislature at all. Our total population amounts, at present, to about 27,000,000, of which nearly 2,000,00 (exclusive of their children born in this country) are foreign born. If these five millions should be represented in Congress on an equal footing with the native-born, of the 62 Senators fourteen, and of the 234 members of the House fifty-three, should be foreign-born. Yet the Know Nothings, in spite of all these facts, persist in proclaiming their hypocritical doctrine, "Americans must rule America."

Washington Union.

THE FERTILITY OF KANSAS.—Hon. Sterling G. Cato, the Territorial Judge, in a recent letter to his brother, of [illegible], Ala., says:

"The people here are quiet and orderly, sharp and inteligent; a little rough in manners, but warm hearted and cordial. This is fine a country as any on the face of the earth, and the profits of its productions would far exceed those of the cotton fields of the South. All kinds of grain; grass, clover and hemp, yield a rich product, I have no doubt but that slave labor would yield in hemp, corn and grain, at least from thirty to forty dollars per acre annually. I have seen no poor land; it all seems to me richer than the best Chattahochee bottom; and most of it is just such land as, in the adjoining Missouri counties, is now selling at from $20 to $50 per acre. Corn is now selling at twenty cents per bushel, and the product estimated at one hundred bushels an acre; and hemp crop (six tons per hand) at $1 40 per ton, and you see at once how labor is more productive here than at the South. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the beauty and fertility of the soil and country; generally roling, without a great deal of timber, but as I understand, abounding in coal for fires, and stone for building, and fencing; good wells of water can be obtained any where, besides frequent streams running through the prairies."

LUTHERANS IN FRANCE.—The Lutheran Church in France is found mostly in the Departments on the Rhine, and is mostly German. It has 200 parishes, 266 pastors, 30 or 40 schools having 4000 pupils, and a college at Strasburg. Like the Reformed Church, it enjoys State patronage. Both together cost the treasury a million and a quarter francs annually, they being on the same footing, in respect to national support, as the Catholic Church.

WHO IS BANKS?—The Boston Courier, a Whig paper, thus tells who Banks is:

When Banks comes up in the end as the candidate of the Republicans and the Northern Americans, he will have the whole of their vote. We advise them to corner him down to some principle, for he has never had any stable principle in all the course of his political life. When one of our cotemporaries said that Mr. Banks was a fit successor to Messrs. Winthrop, Walley and others, as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, its editor must have been asleep. If the Republicans want him, they must nail him down, and nail him hard, or they will not keep him. He is one of the most slippery and uncertain politicians in the world. If he is elected Speaker, and the Pierce politicians want to buy him, they can have him without doubt, but *it must be at a price.*

☞ The number of hogs that passed through this place for the Southern markets, the past season, was 37,770—quite a falling off form the usual number. The number of Horses and Mules was 2215.

As the transit of stock through this and some of the adjoining counties in the past few years furnished a home market for a goodly portion of the surplus of grain, the demand having been small since the ingathering of the last crop, superadded to the fact that an unusually large crop was produced, there is quite a surplus left on hand at this time, seeking, but not finding, a market. Oh, for a Rail road!

Asheville Spectator.

GOOD HORSE FEED.—Mixed corps of grain, under the name of "meslins," have been common in some sections, and have been profitable A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker relates the following. We should think the crop would make excellent horse or cattle feed, ground: "I had a conversation with a man lately, who was an experienced farmer, having farmed both in this State (N. Y.) and Ohio, and his manner of raising horse feed was this; I take about 2½ bushels of oats, and mix them with one bushel of rye, and sow this amount to the acre. The rye will support the oats in case of a heavy growth, and prevent lodging. In this manner I have raised sixty and even seventy bushels to the acre."

GOOD NEWS FOR THE POOR.—A Cincinnati correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes that hogs which, at the commencement of the season, sold at $7 per cwt, have declined to $2 15, at which price sales have been made. Flour is plenty at $7 per barrel. The Boston Chronicle says:

"Provisions are going down. The good time coming is, in some respects, about at hand. Flour is receding in price, even at this time of the year, and the prices at which many standard groceries have been held are no longer tenable. In the article of pork the price has rapidly declined within a week; at Brighton market last week the owner of a large lot of good hogs could not get an offer of 7 cents, though a week or two before they sold rapidly at 5½ and 6 cents. We trust this decline in the price of the main supports of life will continue until a good meal of victuals will be within the reasonable reach of each and all."

A wild man seven feet high, is said to be roaming through the great Mississippi bottom in the State of Arkansas. Numerous travelers and hunters have asserted that they have seen him but none of them have been able to get near enough to give particulars of that singular being.

How they Vote for Speaker at Washington.—Some of the telegraphic and other published reports give an erroneous impression of the method of voting for Speaker, by speaking of it as "balloting." The process is this: A deputy clerk rises, and slowly and distinctly propounds the full name of each member—"Mr. William Aiken," "Mr. Charles J. Albright," repeating it three times, if there is no response, and so on in alphabetical order through the two hundred and thirty-four.—As his name is called, the members answers aloud "Banks," or "Richardson," or whoever he votes for. If he has any explanation or remark to make in reference to his vote, he makes it at the same time. After the roll has been gone through with, those who were absent or did not vote when their names were called (there are always ten or a dozen such) rise and and request their votes to be recorded, which is accordingly done. A second deputy has kept tally on a printed list, which he now passes over to the one who called the roll. He reads: "Those who voted for Mr. Richardson are Messrs. ————————," &c., &c., and so on with reference to the others.—This recapitulation occupies seven or eight minutes; calling the roll about twenty. A last opportunity is now afforded for any absentees, to record his vote. Finally, a third deputy who has been counting up, hands the result in figures to the clerk, which he announces, "Banks 103, Richardson 67," &c.

An idea may be formed from this how tedious the process is. Six callings of the roll, without any debate, occupy as much time as is usually spent in a daily session. Of course, every ten minutes then minority can waste in unnecessary talk, and every half hour they can compel to be wasted in calling the yeas and nays on frivolous motions, is so much towards postponing an election for another day. The most of the democrats and Southern know-nothings sit on the right side of the House, the republicans on the left, though there are of course exceptions.—*Cor. Albany Journal.*

Sepulchre Forty-Eight Miles Long.—The bones of 6,000 Irishmen line the rail road from Aspinwall to Panama. Set this down to the credit of "man's inhumanity to man," to "the almighty dollar," to "Yankee enterprise," or to what your will—call it a mercantile, a diabolical, or an osteological fact—it is undoubtedly true. But the road is built—the contenent is spanned; and our onward march, our "manifest destiny," has made another demonstration. We may as well look at the entire pile of grim, ghastly facts all at once, as to pick out the glorification alone, and sink the gory reality. The road is a fact, and the gulf that swallowed up the human life is another. The sinews that toiled to build the structures seem to have been destined to as ignoble an end as Falstaff's ragged regiment, or the British army before Sebastopol—"food and powder." As a great undertaking there is no international or external improvements of modern times that is to be compared with it.

SUDDEN DEATH

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. J. G. B. Roulhac returned from dinner to his store, apparently in good health. On entering the store, his clerks went to dinner, leaving him alone, in the counting room. A few minutes afterward Mr. Taylor, of Washinwton, stepped in, and found Mr. Roulhac sitting on a lounge, with his head thrown back, DEAD! Every effort that skill and affection could suggest was employed, to restore him, in vain. The vital spark was gone. He left his family, in health, and the same afternoon was borne back to them a corpse.

We have not heard the opinion of the Physicians, but presume the disease of which he died was apoplexy. He was a prominent citizen and merchant; and his sudden demise has cast a gloom over this community.

Reader! "Be ye also ready.—*N. C. C. Advocate.*

The Snow.—We said last week that the snow had lasted longer and made better sleighing than was ever before known here "by the oldest inhabitants." We spoke from our own experience of thirty-six years; but we find we were mistaken. A friend, not one of "the oldest," informs us that about forty-six years ago, a snow fell before Christmas which lasted until 'corn-planting time;" it remaining in the corners of fences and protected places until after the 1st of April. We hope the spell we are now passing through will not beat that.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

A Windfall.—A young man, named Harry Grey, who is now engaged as watchman at the Kentucky Locomotive Works, has recently had left him, conditionally, by a deceased uncle in England, $200,000. Mr. Grey is said to be a very clever fellow—only 24 years of age—already having inherited $45,000 from his father, which he spent for the benefit of himself and "mankind in general." His prudent old uncle, knowing his fast habits in his youth, and not knowing his industrious habits now, inserted, as a condition of the inheritance, that if the said Harry was in debt, at the age of 30, five hundred dollars, he should forfeit the inheritance. Here is a stronger incentive to keep ahead of one's debts than we have ever seen before.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The St. Louis Republican of the 10th inst., states that the cold in that vicinity is intense, and that large poitions of stock were perishing for the want of water.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Jan. 29, 1856.

SALISBURY.

City Agencies.—D. M. Zimmerman, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. Lawton & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the Republican Banner.

To Subscribers.

☞ We commence this week, to send out accounts for subscription to the "Republican Banner," and we sincerely hope all those receiving their account will give it their attention and forward their money. Pay day has arrived and we must meet our debts; we hope our subscribers will do like wise. Our only excuse for sending these little dues is: *we are compelled to have money.* The amount of each is small; yet in the aggregate, they amount to something *quite handsome.* Attention Company!

The Post Office of this town has been removed from its former location at the Mansion Hotel, to a building two doors below Kenneday & Mills' Store. Although not so convenient as formerly to the business portion of town, the Post Office will be very well adapted to the wants of our citizens.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, has been elected to the United States Senate, from Mississippi. It is rumored that Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, will take his place in the Cabinet.

We learn that on Sunday night the 20th inst., a quarrel arose at Chapel Hill between Mr. Reid, from Alabama, a Law Student, and a carpenter by the name of Cheek, living in the village of Chapel Hill. It is said that Cheek rushed on Reid with a chair, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and fired three balls into him—the last ball entering his heart causing instant death.

Reid stood his trial before a magistrate and was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500.

The Know Nothing papers of this State are parading with great gusto the letter of one *John F. Murrill*, P. Master at Onslow Court House, North Carolina, who, all at once, without *mal prepense*, has become as patriotic as a 4th of July orator, and still more gaseous, has thrown up his office worth about $200 per annum, and writes a very saucy letter to the Post Master General, requesting him to look "up a foreign Roman Catholic to appoint" in his place, which, by the by, has been as empty as its occupant's head ever since it was "cussed" by the appointment. Read the humerous article on the subject of the gentleman's whole souled devotion to his country, his God and Truth, under the caption of the "Union" taken from the *South Side* (Va.) *Democrat.* We hope these patriotic acts, or rather these "longings after immortality," will be treasured up as house-hold words until the "last syllable of recorded time" shall cease. Truly this John *F.* Murrill, (not the land pirate John *A.* Murrill; though he too distinguished himself,) "is the noblest Roman of them all." He has given up his $200 per annum for his country! Faith, an' he did.

☞ "Our neighbor of the *Republican Banner*, took his cue from the *Standard* in allusion to our position, as he also does on all subjects of a political nature. But his case being that of a bondman to the Democratic party, with neither courage nor industry to think for himself, he acts prudently in closely following the bell-wether of the flock in this State. So reader, if you are at any time curious to know in what direction *the* Cannon's mouth is turned, just look at the *Raleigh Standard.*—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The "position" of our neighbor of the *Watchman*, is evidently a sore point with him. The slightest touch makes him growl. A week or two since the *Standard* patted him cautiously and kindly, but in doing so touched the sore part and instantly up jumped the rabid animal and snapped at the hand that condescended to touch him. Have a care brother editors, there is more poison than milk in our valiant neighbor! He says that we, "not having industry nor courage" to think for ourself, follow the opinions of the *Standard*—the bell-wether of the flock." Very well, as long as the *Standard* is right, we will coincide with, echo or even *follow* its opinions, whether they regard politics in general or the Editor of the *Watchman* in particular. But there is an insinuation conveyed in the words quoted, which we cannot pass over. It is this: that we are far inferior to the Editor of the *Watchman* in "industry and courage" and independence of mind &c., &c. Granted. We are far inferior to him. At least our appreciation of those qualities is very different. Our "industry" does not consist in dodging or denying our true "position," (that word again,) nor our "courage" in personal vituperation. We have sufficient independence to call ourself a Democrat and stick to it; he—is "not a Know Nothing, *so to speak*," yet he endorses the whole pandemonium clear through, and votes the ticket whenever he can. He is not a Whig, for he says that party is dead, buried and rotten; (though we think a good deal of the rottenness is still above ground) and we, as well as every right-minded man, know he is not a democrat, and God forbid he ever should be. He makes himself out a nonentity; stands upon no political ground; sustains no political principle, because sustained by none, or if he cherishes any, is afraid to avow it; "blown about by every wind," he stands like a weather-vane, ready to change with the next current, which, the fouler it is the better he will like it, and yet this is the man who talks about "courage"!!! It reminds us of our old acquaintance, Pecksniff, talking of virtue, and it would be hard to tell which is the more amusing, our courageous brother Bruner or the over virtuous Pecksniff.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Never were the prospects of the Democratic party brighter than at the present time. Its star is in the ascendancy, and growes brighter and more brilliant as it approaches the zenith of the political horizon. The Whig party has tumbled about its rotten base—the Know Nothing organization risen Phoenix-like, out of its ashes bids fair, and that very soon, to be swallowed up with the same ruins. The whole South will be compelled to act together under the democratic flag; no other party can be recognized, as such, long, within her borders. The Whigs tried it and failed. The Know Nothings tried it and in nearly every State South of Mason's and Dixon's line, they have met with an overwhelming defeat; it may bear its native air, in the hot-beds of abolitionism; but in the balmy South, NEVER!

CONGRESS.

Ever since the first monday of last December the House of Representatives have been balloting, though ineffectively, for a Speaker. What the end will be, no one can certainly, at present tell. Mr. Richardson, the nominee of the democratic caucus, has withdrawn from the contest for the Speakership, and the Hon. J. L. Orr, of South Carolina, has been put in nomination; yet the chances for an election are as faint as ever. The Democrats are in a large minority and hold themselves aloof from the responsibility; yet they are made to bear all the blame. They will never unite with the discordant elements of the controlling power and assist in electing to the highest office within their gift, a black Republican or an anti Administration man of any stripe; far from it; they have presented an unbroken front to the waving elements, and tho' unable to elect a true Southerner, they have availed themselves of their power of preventing the mantle of the Speakership from falling upon the shoulders of an abolitionist.

The Washington Union advises all the members to resign and go home and let the people send others who *will* elect one without delay.

Mr. Faulkner introduced a resolution to that effect, but of course it was decidedly tabled. The Senate can and will take care of Uncle Sam during the absence of the M. C's and we see no good reason why they should not, for a time at least, take a recess to rest their bones which must be awfully tired by their close and continual confinement!

We have all sorts of weather these days—Snow—fair weather—snow—rain—snow—cold, in fact, snow bears the predominance in the scales. It commenced snowing at 12 M. Saturday last, and continued until the ground was covered five inches, or more, in depth. The last snow was [illegible] many places. The last year will be long remembered as one of unparalleled severity, and almost everlasting snows.

AT WORK.

Messrs. Shaver and Simonton have commenced work with one hundred hands clearing timber off the proposed route on the Western Carolina Rail Road.

These enterprising and public-spirited gentlemen were largely engaged in the N. C. R. Road; they show their zeal for internal improvements *by their works.* We hope their investment will prove profitable.

For the Banner.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Institute, held Jan. 17, 1856, Mr. John C. Turner, was called to the Chair and P. Tomlin, appointed Secretary.

On motion, Dr. W. M. Campbell, explained the object of the meeting, which was to select a name for the Village and Post Office.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the chair appoint a committee of five to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting; whereupon, Messrs. J. L. Blackwell, W. J. Vestal, W. M. Campbell, E. C. Postel and W. D. Watts, were appointed.

After some debate, the meeting, in order to allow time for mature deliberation, adjourned to meet on the 22d of January.

The citizens assembled agreeably to adjournment; J. C. Turner, in the chair; P. Tomlin, Secretary. The committee appointed at the former meeting reported as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Your committee beg leave to report, that whereas the name of New Institute is cumbersome and inappropriate, therefore,

Resolved 1st. In the opinion of this meeting the name should be changed.

Resolved 2nd. That the name of this Village, and post office be changed to Olin.

Resolved 3d. That we petition the Post Master General to change the name of the P. Office as above.

Resolved 4th, That we petition the Legislature of North-Carolina, at its next Session, to change the name of the village to Olin.

On motion, *Resolved*, That two thirds of the votes cast be necessary to a choice.

On motion, *Resolved*, That Dr. John F. Foard, Wm. A. Shell and W. B. Clegg, be requested to assist in our deliberations.

After some discussion, the name of Olin was agreed upon almost unanimously.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Salisbury papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting and that a copy be forwarded to the Hon. R. C. Puryear.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretary, for their firmness, impartiality and courtesy with which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

J. C. TURNER, *Ch'm.*

P. Tomlin, *Secretary.*

The Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian deplores the injury done the shade tress and ornamented gardens of that beautiful town by a heavy sleet on Saturday. It says ten years will not restore the damage.

ATTENTION, KNOW NOTHINGS!

The following is an extract from the New York Daily Times of Dec. 31.

THE VALUE OF THE EMIGRANT.

It is extremely difficult to make men, not accustomed to think on the subject, understand a moneyed loss distributed over a large scale. If each man were to pay a cent more for every pound of sugar he consumed, he would think little of the loss, and yet it would make a difference of some $4,490,000 to the whole nation. So with a product like Indian corn. If Government were to extort a half cent for every bushel raised, how little would any one observe the detriment, except in the inconvenience of being visited by tax gatherers, yet the loss to our farmers would be about $2,960,000 per annum. So again with wheat—a cent per bushel seems, a trifle, and yet the wheat raisers who would pay this as tax, or who should fail to get this additional on the price, would in mass lose a million of dollars. How petty to those not in the trade would seem a duty of a half-cent on every pound of cotton exported; and yet the gain to the Government for a single year would be about $6,000,000.

It is this inability to appreciate losses on an extended scale, which has lain at the bottom, we apprehend, of the indifference of people to taxation by duties and tariff imposts.—It is only the slow progress of intelligent views and the feeling of a gradual decay of prosperity from unseen causes which awake men to the sense of such losses. It is thus in the matter of pecuniary and business loss by decrease of immigration in this country. We shall not observe it, perhaps, for years; or if it is observed, it will be traced to other sources. Men will be found to present such absurd statements, as has lately a correspondent, signed "subscriber," who complains that his village has 300 foreign workmen, "industrious and well-behaved," indeed, but who receive such high wages that the farmers make no profits and the lands decrease in value, and who, therefore, urges the advantage of decreased immigration! As though cutting off half the usual annual supply of laborers would reduce wages, and bring up the price of farms per acre! Do not, such men know that almost the only thing now which makes farming in any degree profitable in our country is the great supply of foreign labor? Without immigration, we may safely say, farmers would pay double for their workmen; and with such an increase of expense, what could yield the profit in agriculture? Who does not know that in all the Eastern and Northern States, it is as much as farmers can do to succeed, or sometimes even to keep above water, under the present rate of wages? What would be the result, if, at once, the supply of 100,000 strong arms per annum were cut off, and wages had to be divided among a much smaller number of laborers?

And as to the price of lands. What in the [illegible] any one else, suppose has given the extraordinary value to land in the Western Hemisphere? Is it Anglo Saxon blood, or the faithfulness of Anglican colonists? How is it that those mighty cities, with their increasing currents of business, like Chicago and Cincinnatti and St. Louis, have so suddenly sprung up on Western plains? It is entirely the work of Republican Institutions and Scandinavian energy! The world has seen before Republics and energetic men, and even Colonists of Saxon blood—but no such fruits.—The truth is, for the last twenty years we have had a current of millions of laborious men pouring upon these shores; men just fitted to do the material work necessary for its prosperity, and to be pioneers, or to take the places of native laborers, who should themselves lead through the forest and the prairie the onward march of our improving civilisation. No other country ever had, in all its treasures, such a rich import of labor, so suited to its present needs. It is these millions, which have either settled themselves, or have allowed our native population to settle, on those fertile Western plains. It is *immigration* which has made the farms of Indiana and Illinois worth their $230,000,000, or more than $200 for each man, woman and child inhabiting them. It is this which has given the humble basis of drudgery on railway and canal, in house and on farm, in which American ingenuity could build this fair structure of Western prosperity. It is foreign labor—dull, patient, despised drudgery by Irish and Germans—which lies at the bottom of our Chicagos and Cincinnatis and Pittsburgs.—Without the foreigners, fewer railways and fewer canals would have been built, our Eastern native popolation would have been confined more to labors in its own limits; less land would have been needed or occupied? all products of the soil would have been more expensive to raise, and we may safely say, that the wonderful rapidity of progress which has characterised this country would have been greatly checked.

Undoubtedly Saxon energy, in time, would have built up a grand community—but the growth, without foreign accretions, would have been by centuries, instead of decades, even as in England.

We have estimated in a previous article the moneyed loss sustained by the country in this year's decrease of immigration. We drew the estimate merely from two palpable sources of profit, which would be cut off by cessation of immigration, leaving others less apparent, though equally real. These two, namely, the direct *personal property* imported by each immigrant, and the *value of his labor.*

The first, from statistics gathered from Castle Garden investigations, we estimated at $13, 500,000—that is, the amount which would have been imported by the 170,000 immigrants who this year have staid at home. The second, reckoning the value of the labor is at least equal to the cost of living, namely, $2 per week—to each person, we made $17,000,000. The total loss, then, for the coming year to the country would be, on this estimate, $20,000,000. Such estimates are, of course, only approximate. We designedly understated them.

The value of labor is its profit. In a new country, like this, there can be very little doubt that wages would double without immigration—that is, the mechanic would receive $3 instead of 1 50 per day for his work; the farm-laborer $2 instead of £1; the laundress £1 50 instead of 75 cents. This amount is now, in effect, gained by the producers of the country, who employ hired labor, and would be lost by the withdrawal of this labor.

On a broad statement, each immigrant is worth—is a profit—to the nation, of at least $2 per week, or what he consumes—over and above the expenses of his labor; some of course will be worth more, some less—but this would be an average and moderate valuation.

It should be remembered, in this are included two sources of individual profit—the gain to the employer in the labor, and the gain to the producer in the articles consumed. These together would swell up the profits of the foreign labor, now lost, we believe considerably above our estimate.

The first gain mentioned, the *import of personal property*, is of course a pure gain—even more than the same amount drawn from some gold or silver mine in America. No labor even is given in exchange for it. Foreign capital lent us on interest, is of course no such permanent value. Its worth is the present profit of using it. The interest we pay for it goes to other countries, and the principal must exentually be withdrawn.

Such moneyed estimates of the value of men as these, seem low and selfish; and yet there are some who can be affected by no-tuing else. It is desirable to show to them that in this case humanity and property lie in the same path.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOV. WISE.

On Thursday Governor Wise sent the following special message to the Virginia Legislature:

Gentlemen: I hesitate to decide upon complying with the request of the Governor and Legislature of Vermont, to lay before you the accompanying resolutions of that State, "on so much of the Governor's message as relates to Kansas."

These resolutions are in every sense offensive to us and unbecoming the intercourse and correspondence which should obtain between sovereign States in the same confederacy. They are designed to irritate public feeling upon a topic concerning which it is naturally and habitually sensitive and excited, and are calculated to impair the affection which should bind the people of the States together in national union. Extremely erroneous in fact [illegible] are not worthy of discussion. The time for discussing such unwelcome missives from State to State is passed. We cannot reason with the heads of fanatics, nor touch the hearts fatally bent upon treason.

From time to time, for many years, the authors of such mischief have been remonstrated with in vain, and have been induced but to repeat outrages, to renew insults, and at last to organize opposition to the Constitution and laws, and to seize upon State and Federal authority for further aggression.

In the present posture of relations, we can but wait in calm, dignified and patient composure, either for the worst to come to the worst, or for a returning sense of patriotism, a reverence for the past, a sacred regard to law and order, a love of justice and of peace, to be re-awakened and to restore a sisterhood of States, its affection, its harmony, its glory and strength.

I therefore recommend that no action be had or taken upon these resolutions by you.—It is proper, perhaps, that they should be preserved only as State archives, in proof of the wrong offered us and of our forbearance; and this, and respect for State sovereignty; alone determine me to notice them as I now do. They are but minor results of the same cause of apprehension and danger which has assumed a much more formidable phase, and now arrests the gravest attention of our country. The Federal Government is arrested in its operation, the representative branch of Congress is disorganized, and the representative principle itself is brought into disrepute by it at this very moment; and, in such a crisis as this, we can hardly descend to look to its results upon a Vermont legislature and executive. Our attention is called to Washington city, not to Montpelier.

Parties, affiliated with those of Vermont, who have sent us these resolutions, have grown so strong as to succeed in electing to Congress more than one hundred representatives to oppose a mere minority who are now defending the Constitution, and in withholding from that minority the support of thirty representatives more, chiefly of the Southern States; and the effect is, that the House of Representatives cannot be organized, except upon terms subversive of the Constitution and Union; and the South is distracted and divided against itself. Is the design of the plurality disunion? Is the purpose of the faction division among ourselves? If so, it is time all people and all interests in our country should be aroused to a sense of the fact that the easiest step to disunion is a withdrawal of representation, and that the most potent cause to compel a withdrawal of representation is to disorganize, distract, and degrade representation.

How long Virginia shall be kept waiting for organization on constitutional terms—how long she shall be kept waiting on disorganization, to avoid being put upon terms of dishonor or being exposed to danger—are questions for her people and her Legislature to determine. For my part, I repeat the recommendation of calm, collected dignity, and of patient and forbearing patriotism. Wait! but be not wanting to ourselves and our posterity, I earnestly implore you.

With the highest respect your obed't serv't,

HENRY A. WISE.

Quaint and beautiful proverb:

He that in the world would rise,
Must read the news and advertise.

CONGRESS.—THE SOUTH.

We have thus far made but little comment upon the state of thing at Washington. But though silent, we have not been indifferent to the struggle which, for more than seven weeks, has been going on between the Constitution and the South on the one hand, and Abolition on the other. It is not the language of extravagance to say, that at the present moment, the country is in a state of anarchy. There is no organized Government; and, at the end of seven weeks, we seem to be as far from it as ever. Unabated in violence, and unyielding in spirit, fanaticism still demands the submission of the South, though disunion and civil war stare it in the face. A paralyzed Government—scenes of turbulent rowdyism upon the floor of Congress—the delight of rival nations at our condition—a whole country disgusted,—all fail to move it one jot from its settled purpose—the destruction of the South through Congressional legislation. And yet, with a fatuity truly astounding, the people of the South, they whose homes and honor are at stake, look calmly on their Representatives at Washington, all the while, believing that they are doing their whole duty, by balloting for this or that candidate for the Speakership. We have never been of those who could see any good to be gained by postponing the struggle which every reflecting man believes to be inevitable between the North and the South. Our motto is that of Patrick Henry: "Let it come." Delay brings no strength to us, but renders only the more hopeless the prospect of a peaceable solution. Had the South twenty years ago, when Abolition first invaded Congress; had she even later, when the Wilmot Proviso was applied to Oregon; may, in the still later case of California, made the direct issue with the North, peace and security would now reign; where all is doubt and peril. Our friends at the North felt and recognised its force when they declared that the submission of the South had destroyed them in their own section. It deprived them of their best argument,—the Union. Their appeals to Northern interests to stay the hand of agression, fell still-born upon the ears of a people who saw that they could aggress with impunity. Their zeal in defence of our rights bordered on the absurd, when we the injured, seemed to have "no stomach for the fight."

Again the issue is upon us; and with all the past in fresh recollection, Abolition laughs to scorn our determinations. It believes that it can elect Banks; that he can appoint committees to do its bidding; that Reeder may be received as the Delegate from Kansas; that Kansas itself may be rejected as a slave State, and its doctrine of "no more slave States" established as the poljcy of the Government, and the Union still live in the shame and submission of the South. What have we done—what are we doing—to dispel such a conviction? The issue at Washington is not the Tariff, or Bank, or any such question of party policy. It is the destinity and existence of the South. And upon this question the North tell us, in tones deep with insult, and significance certified by past aggressions, that there shall be no Government, and if needs be, no Union, except the South consent to her own destructio. This is the condition demanded as the price of the organization of the House. Where is the spirit of the South, when such a proposition can be made and canvassed for seven weeks? What! No Government but that of Abolitionists? no legislation but that which crushes our rights, and brands us with dishonor? no union but with sworn foes? and this proposition is to be talked over and voted on, by Southern men, day after day! Can insult be greater on the one hand, or tameness more submissive on the other?

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, a few days since, sickened doubtless by the scenes in the House, and hopeless of any good to the South, moved that the members resign, and go home to their constituents. The motion was defeated by a majority of 26. In our opinion, it was a very sensible proposition, and deserved the support of Southern members. What good real permanent good to the South, can they do by remaining at Washington, balloting upon the question as to whether the South will consent to be trampled on and dishonored? Let them do something. It is better that their people should know the truth, whatever it is, and be prepared for the consequences. Nothing can be worse than the present state of things. And if Abolition will tolerate no Government but one of wrong and ruin to them, let them come home. Washington is not then the place for a Southern statesman, or a Southern patriot.

Accident on Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.—On last Friday night, while Mr. Gay, section Master on the above road, near Rocky Mount, was passing over the road on his hand car, with two negro laborers, an unexpected locomotive, which had been dispatched from Goldsboro' to Weldon for the mail train, was discovered approaching very near; the negroes jumped off, leaving Mr. G. alone on the hand car, when he was knocked off by the locomotive, and, we regret to learn, was killed instantly, his skull having been broken. Mr. Gay was very much respected by those who knew him—*Wilmington Journal.*

LATER FROM KANSAS

St. Louis. Jan. 18.

Advices have been received in this city from Kickapoo, announcing that a conflict had taken place at Easton between a company from Lawrence, under Capt. Brown, and the Kickapoo Rangers. Numbers were killed and wounded on both sides. Many persons were flocking into Easton. The disturbance was supposed to have originated at the election of the 15th ult.

A BRITISH COMMONER UPON THE U. STATES.—At a public meeting of the Marspen Mechanics. Institution, at Manchester, (England,) on the 14th December, Mr. Bright, M. P., in the course of a speech, deprecating the war, said:

"Many of you have relatives or friends in America. That young nation has a population about equal to ours in these islands. It has a great internal and external commerce. It has more tonnage in shipping than we have. It has more railroads than we have. It has more news papers than we have. It has institutions, more free than we have, the slavery of the South excepted; and which is no fruit of its institutions, but an unhappy legacy of the past. It has also a great manufacturing interest in different branches, That is the young giant whose shadow ever grows, and there is the true rival of this country. How do we stand or start in he race? The United States Government, ncluding all the Governments of all the sovereign States, raises in taxes probably from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 sterling in the year. England this year will raise in taxes and loans and will expend nearly £100,000,000. This population must raise and will spend probably £80,000,000 within this year more than that population will raise and spend, and in America there is far less poverty and pauperism than in England. Can we run this race on these terms and against these odds? Can we hope to be as well off as America if the products of our industry are thus swept away by the taxs gatheier and in the vain scheme of saving Europe from imaginary dangers? Can poverty be lessened among us, can education spread, can the brutality of so many of our population be uprooted, can all or any thing that good men look for come to us, while the fruits of our industry, the foundation of all social and moral good, are squandered in this manner? Pursue the phantom of military glory for ten years, and expend in that time a sum equal to all the visible property of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and then compare yourself with the United States of America, and where will you be? Pauperism, crime, and political anarchy are the legacies we are pr paring for our childrden, and there is no escape for us unless we change our course and resolve to disconnect ourselves from the policy which tends incessantly to embroil us with the nations of the continent of Europe."

STATISTICS OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH AGRICULTURE.—Some interesting statistics relative to the Agriculture of France and England were given in a lecture delivered a few days since, in Cornwall, by M. R. de la Trehonnais. In England, out of 500, 000 acres cultivated, 10,000,000 are sown to wheat or other cereal crops, while in France, 50, 000,000 were cultivated for that purpose. The average growth of wheat per acre in England, is 4 quarters, and in France 3-5 quarters; while the produce is about £3 4s. per acre, of France £1 12s. per acre. The number of sheep grown in each country is about 35,000,000, and the wool produced about 60,000 tons: but owing to the difference in the acreage, there is something less than 1½ sheep per acre in England, and only about the third of a sheep per acre in France. In France, there are annually slaughtered 4,000,000 of cattle, the average weight of each being 2 cwt.; while in England there is not half the number slaughtered, but the average weight is 5 cwt.

POSTOFFICE FACILITIES.—New York, with a population of three-fourths of a million, has *one* post-office. London, with a population of two and a fourth millions has five hundred post offices. The Editor of Putnam's Magazine declares in his "Notes" for January, 1856, that some two hundred thousand inhabitants of New York live so far from the post-office as to be not much better off, in that respect, than the people of some small country district which the mail reaches once a week.

☞We assert, without fear of contradiction, says the Nashville Union, that there has never been a resolution adopted by a Know Nothing meeting in a single free State, on the subject of slavery, which the Know Nothings of the South would dare adopt.

JONAH OUTDONE.—The Petersburg Express *fishes* up the following paragraph from a paper published in 1767:

"On a passage to Jamaica, with troops on board, a little boy who was a piper, sitting on the gunwale, by a sudden roll of the ship fell overboard and was directly swallowed by a shark. A book was baited with a piece of beef and thrown over the stern; which was seized by the shark, and he was presently hauled on board. On opening his belly, the boy was found snugly seated between two ribs, and, unconcerned, playing a tune on his fife."

A BOUNCER.—Mr. John Lawrence Bazler, in the Louisville Times, offers to bet from $5,000 to 30,000, that he can do as follows: Jump five feet further on a dead level than any man in Kentucky—three feet further than any man in the United States—one foot, further than any man in the world—or that he can stand flat footed upon the earth and leap a brick wall fifteen feet high and four thick.

A FEMALE ROBBER.—A Miss Hume, of Williamsburg, Indiana, was on trial last week at Indianapolis, on a charge of robbing the United States mail.

The municipal election for this town came off yesterday and resulted as follows:

FOR INTENDANT OF POLICE.
D. A. DAVIS.
FOR COMMISSIONERS.
South Ward.
JOHN SHUMAN Sr. W. M. BARKER.
East Ward.
MICHAEL DAVIS, J. W. CLARK.
North Ward.
JAMES E. KERR, JOHN I. SHAVER.
West Ward.
A. MURPHY, CHARLES F. BAKER.

MARRIAGES.

In this county, on the 24th inst., by Rev. Samuel Rothrock, MR. RICHARD C. BROWN and MISS MARY C., daughter of Mr. Simeon Miller.

At Davidson College, on the 10th inst., by Rev. E. F. Rockwell, MR. WM. M. KINCAID, to MISS M. E. IRVIN.

DEATHS.

Died in Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C. on the 21st inst., Mrs. Christina E., wife of Dr. Pleasant Haines, in the 29th year of her age. The deceased, at an early age, connected herself with the Ev. Luth. Church, and continued her membership in the same up to the time of her death. She was consistent in her conversation and deportment, observing a uniform course of piety and religion. She has left a husband, one child and a large circle of friends to mourn over their irreparable loss. COM.

COMMERCIAL

Salisbury Market.—Jan. 29, 1856
[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried)	50 a $	Nails,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	11 a 12	Oats,	33 a 35
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Coffee,	14 a 15
Irish Potatoes,	40 a 50	Corn,	45 a50
Sweet do.	50	Butter,	12 a 15
Sugar brown,	10 a 12	Iron,	4 a 5
Do. loaf,	12½ a 13½	Tallow,	12½
Cotton Yarn,	80 a 85	Wheat,	$1½ a 137
Salt per sack	$2¾ a 0000	Molasses	60 a 70
Flour, bbl.	$7 25 a $7½	Eggs,	6½ a 8
Feathers, lb.	35 a 37½	Lard,	12 a 14
Chickens perdoz.	$1¼ a 1½	Peas,	40 a50
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Corn Meal	60 a 62
Whiskey,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan 26, 1856

BACON—	13 a 00	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX-	24 a 00	Cuba,	32 a 45
CANDLES F	18 a 20	Orleans,	50 a 00
Adamanti'e	26 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—	
COFFEE; rio	12 a 13	Linseed,	$1¼ a
Laguira,	13½ a	Tanners',	60 a 80
St Domingo	00 a 00	SALT—	
COTTON—		Liv'p, sack	1 75 a
Fair to good	8 a 8½	Alum, bu.	75a
Ordinary,	00 a 00	SEED—	
DOMESTIC GOODS-		Flaxseed	a 1 50
Bro Sheetin's	7½ a 8	Clover pr lb	12½ a 15
Osnaburgs,	9¼ a 10	SPIRITS—	
FEATHERS-	40 a00	Pea'h Brandy	1 00 a
FLOUR—		Apple "	60 a 00
Family,	$8 75 a 000	N C Whisk'y	57 a 60
Superfi'e	$8 40 a 000	Northern "	55 a 60
Fine,	$8 15 a 0000	N E Rum,	60 a 65
Scratch'd	$7 90 000	Jam'ca Rum	$2 a 2 00
GRAIN—		Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Corn,	90	Americ'n Gin	75 a 80
Wheat,	150 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50a2 00
Oats,	40 a	SUGAR—	
Peas,	a 70	Loaf,	11 a 12½
Rye.	1 10 a	Crushed,	10 a 12½
IRON—		St. Croix,	9½ a10
Swed's co. bar,	a 5½	Porto Rico,	8½ a 10
Ditto, wide,	6 a 7	N. Orleans,	8 a 9
English,	4½a	TALLOW—	a 12
LARD—	13 a 14	WOOL—	14 a 15
LEAD—	8½ a	BUTTER—plb	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKETS.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY LUTTERLOH & ELLIOTT.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 26, 1856.

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,	15 a 16	Java.	16 a 18
Middlings	14 a 000	Laguayra	13 a 14
Shoulders	12 a 12½	Rio	11¾a 13½
Hog round	00 a 14	St Domingo	12 a 14
LARD, N C—	14a 15	COTTON,	8¼a 00
BUTTER—	25 a 30	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS-	15 a20	per bush.	95 a 100
TURKEYS	1 25a 1 30	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	50 a 55	FISH, per bbl.,	
Liv'rpool s.		Macker'l No 1	a00 00
ground	1 35 a 1 40	do. No 2	a12 00
do. fine	1 70 a 0 00	do No 3	$ 000..0 00
SUGARS—		Herrings,	
Porto Rico	9a 9½	East	4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans	5 a 7	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Muscovado	5½ a 7	Canal	950 a975 00
Loaf & cru.	9½ a 11	N C br	825 a 950
Clarifi'd and		OATS,	50 a 55
Granulated	7½ a 9	BEANS,	0 00 a 1 40
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal dom.	
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	Whiskey	48 a 50
PEA NUTS	1 50 a 1 33	N E Rum	50 a 55
POTATOES I.	$6 p b.	Gin	50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz.	25 a 28	Brandy	50 a 55
CORN,	82 a 0 90	do Apple	75 a 1 00

CHALESTON PRICES CUURENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & Co.
Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C Jan. 18., 1856.

COTTON—UPLAND—The receipt since our last reached 9500 bales and the sales 12542 bales at 8 a 9¾ cents.

RICE—Clean	4½ to 5¼c
GRAIN—Red Wheat,	$1 90 $1 95
White do.	$1 95 $1 98
Corn	80 a 88
PEAS,	95 a 000
OATS,	45 a 00
FLOUR, per bag	4½ a 5
do. barrel	9¼ a 9¾
BACON, hog round	14 a 14½
TOBACCO, N. C. and Va.	15 a 50
PAPER, Printing, per ream	$2½ a 6
COFFEE, Rio	11½ a 12½
SUGAR, Brown & White	8 a 9½
SALT, per sack,	1 05 a 1 10
SEA ISLAND GINS, each	$120 a 150

Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are agents for these Gins.

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL

HAS removed to his Office at his residence, where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ASHE COUNTY.—COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1855. Original Attachment—Thomas F. Prather and Thomas Smith, vs. John Clark.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Clark is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Republican Banner at Salisbury, for the absent defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Ashe, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or otherwise conditional judgment heretofore granted, will be made final and absolute.

Witness. Robert Gambill, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday in November, A. D. 1855.

R. GAMBILL, CLERK.
BY J. M. GENTRY, D. C.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—6w—Price Adv. $6.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WAEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hnndred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immediidiately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of the State,

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL. *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In tesimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1853, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER.
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 33–6m.

Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, January 28, 1856.

	A		Dan Kents,
Miss E. Alexand			S Kents,
	B		Mrs H Kincade,
Miss A. Bargor,			L
Mrs. F. Burns,			S Leapheimer 3
R. Burris,			G W Lyerly,
A. H. Brown,			L Lawrance,
Wm R Blackwelder,			H Lynch,
Miss R. Brown,			W M Lawrance,
M. Borgor,			M
B. Brice, 2			B F McCleard,
A. Bostian,			A Mayce,
S. H. Brooks,			Geo C Mendenhall,
L. H. Brant,			Mrs E S Misenheimer,
F. D. Bonet,			Miss S McDonald 2
R. Bently,			Harve Mason,
J, Barringer,			Miss M A Miller,
C. Bird,			J M Marbin,
F. M. Bridges,			E N Means,
	C		S W McRary,
D. Caldwell,			J H McKinly,
Miss D. Cauble,			D Munnet, [of color]
E. Calvin,			C R Miller,
S. Cheslar,			W C Miller,
W. M. Colley,			S J Miller, 2
P. Castor,			J C Mehoney,
C. Carree,			O
D. Castor,			S Owens,
A. Cody,			J M Orchard,
Mrs. M. Craige,			Miss Frances Owen,
H. M. Crane,			P
J. Carriher,			D W Parks,
	D		Jacob Philips,
D. W Davis,			T Pinston,
S. S. Deaton,			R
George Dunn,			Mrs A Repult,
S. P. Dannill,			A Ruth,
	E		J B Robinson,
Wm. A. Eliason 3			A Riblin,
Miss S. L. Eagle,			Miss J C Redwine,
P. G. Evans,			S
B. Earnheart,			A Scarlet,
Miss M. Earnheart,			W Stoner, 2
	F		J Setzer & Co, 2,
D. Frick,			Mrs S Swicegood,
Mrs. E. Foard,			H Seaford,
Mrs. M. F. Farabee 2			Alex Sillman,
M. File,			R Storling,
J. File,			J Samler, 2,
J. Felker,			A Sterns,
Miss A. M. B. Fisher,			E M Somers,
E. B. Fish,			A A Smith, 3,
J Ford,			Jas. S Starret,
D Frick,			H J Swing,
A T Fraley,			T N Steel,
Wm R Fraley,			J Setzer,
	G		Otis D Smith,
A C Gambber,			Allen, Smith & Co,
James Goodman,			C W Sumner,
W D Garver,			T
N D Goodman,			E Tucker,
P Grimes,			T Tanner,
W B Graham,			E Tanner,
J Grub,			J Turner,
Miss V Gheen,			A Trexler,
Miss M E Gheen,			U
	H		R W Utsman,
W A House,			W
J Haney.			C C Waller, 2
Mrs J Haden,			C B Wood,
Miss M Hess,			A M Williams,
Rev B C Hall,			Mima J Wilson,
J M Heathman,			Aaron Watkins,
A H Hooker,			Luc Woodroe,
	J		J Watson,
C H Jones,			J M Walker, 2
C D Josey,			J B Wise,
Dr H James,			F Warner,
F P Julian,			A E Wood,
	K		Y
Mrs M J Kincade,			F Yost.
J B Knox,			

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN, Post Master.
Jan 28. 1856. 33—3w

Clover Seed.

ORCHARD & HERD GRASS SEED. A supply fresh, and of warranted quality, just received.

SILL & SILL.
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS.
Jan. 22, 1856. 32-2w.

300 PACKAGES
FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES,
&c, &c., &c., &c.
SILL & SILL,
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they are now receiving and opening, a large, and entirely fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Paint, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles &c &c.

all which, have been very recently selected by one of the firm; with the utmost care, and a scrupulous regard to genuineness and purity.

They deem it almost needless to say, that it shall be their constant aim, as heretofore, to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which they have received—for which, and the generous sympathy, so generally, manifested for them, on the occasion of their late misfortune by fire, they beg to express their profound and heartfelt gratitude.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1856. 32–tf.

Common Schools
FOR ROWAN COUNTY.

THE Chairman reported to the Board of Superintendents, at a meeting held on the 3d instant; That the returns made by the Committee-men of the several Districts, show the number of children from five to twenty-one years of age to be: Males 2028, Females 1859. The number taught in the Public Schools was—Males 1080, Females 879. The branches of education taught were Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. The amount paid out by the Chairman on account of the Common Schools was $3,983 93.

The sum of $5,400 was distributed by the Board of Superintendent among the Districts. The following Table shows the amount allowed to each district:

District No.	Sum	District No.	Sum	District No.	Sum	District No.	Sum
1	$120	13	$140	25	$140	37	$120
2	140	14	140	26	100	38	120
3	100	15	120	27	420	39	120
4	80	16	80	28	120	40	80
5	80	17	120	29	80	41	120
6	100	18	100	30	80	42	100
7	80	19	120	31	80	43	100
8	80	20	80	32	120	44	300
9	80	21	80	33	100	45	80
10	80	22	120	34	120	46	120
11	100	23	100	35	100	47	80
12	140	24	120	36	100		

The income of the Board is derived from the following sources:

Dividends in 86 shares Stock in B. C F, $860,00
Re'ed from Literary Fund of the State, 2,958,96
School Tax,.....1,715.50
Interest on two State Bonds 6 months,.....60,00

James E. Kerr, James F. Bell and D. A. Davis were appointed to constitute the Examining Committee for the present year. The election of Committee-men will be held hereafter on the first Saturday in April at the school-house in each district, and the persons elected enter upon the discharge of the duties of Committee-men on the first Monday of May following.—The Committee-men now in office will continue to act [illegible] in May

The following persons were appointed by the Board of Superintendents to hold the elections for Committee men in their several districts, to wit:

In Dist. No.	1	Jno. L. Hedrick, Jno. E. Deaton
"	2	Jno. Leazer, Hugh F. McKnight.
"	3	J. F. McCorkle Jas. K. McNeely
"	4	Robert Knox, David Goodman.
"	5	James Kerr, W. B. Wood.
"	6	John W. Steel, Nelson Dry.
"	7	John Henly, John W. Turner.
"	8	Tobias File, Richard Culberston
"	9	O. G. Foard, Thos. Barber, Jr.
"	10	Alexander Brown, Jno. F Foard
"	11	John C. Graham, Henry Baker.
"	12	Jacob Deal, Daniel W. Ramer.
"	13	Allison Stirewalt, Eli F. Sherrill
"	14	John Sloop, Phillip A. Correll.
"	15	Chas. L. Partee, Daniel Lipe.
"	16	John Albright, Levi Lawrence.
"	17	Jesse Lyrely, Daniel Menas.
"	18	James Thomason, John Marlin.
"	19	W. Thomason, Milus Agner.
"	20	John Gardner, David Watson.
"	21	C. R. Miller, J. P. Wiseman.
"	22	Geo. Rendleman, M. Bostian.
"	23	Dan. Eddleman, J. L. Graeber.
"	24	Moses Shuping, D. Roseman.
"	25	E. E. Phillips, P. Misenheimer.
"	26	John Julian, Jno. W. Fisher.
"	27	O. Woodson, B. F. Fraley.
"	28	John H. Cress, J. Swisher,
"	29	Sabret S. Trott, A. Shoaf.
"	30	D. W. Smith, Geo. W. Smith,
"	31	Alex. Shemwell. Peter Long.
"	32	Wm. A. Walton, H. A. Walton.
"	33	Geo. Cauble, Soloman Brown.
"	34	Jacob Klutts, Simeon Klutts.
"	35	Caleb Heileg, Elias Beaver.
"	36	P. N. Heilig, Stephen Brady.
"	37	John Trexler, D. Barringer.
"	38	S. J. Peeler, Thos. Earnhardt.
"	39	Loenard Hoffner, Wiley Bean.
"	40	Jesse Ribelin, George Bame.
"	41	Moses G. Morgan, Aaron Miller.
"	42	Abram Shaver, Richard Parker.
"	43	Geo, Crotzer, John Canup.
"	44	J. C. Barnhord, R. J. Holmes.
"	45	Samuel Lucky, J. G. Ramsay.
"	46	Thos. Barber, Sen, J. McKnight
"	47	Levi Casper, Edward Moss.

D. A. DAVIS, Chairman.
Jan. 22, 1855. 32—2w.

A GREAT DAY AHEAD!!
Saint Valentines Day,
14TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

THE subscriber has just received direct from New York and Philadelphia, over *Three Thousand Valentines* or Saint Valentines day. In point of beauty, elegance and finish they are superior to any ever before offered.

Orders will be filled and promptly furnished by mail free of postage, to any point at the following rates.

MARKS.	PATTERNS	$ cts.
A	20	6
B	24	12
C	24	25
D	24	37
E	12	50
F	12	75
G	12	1 00
H	6	1 50
I	6	2 00
J	3	3 00

ENVELOPS FOR VALENTINES.

Small size, 6 cts., medium 12½, large size 25 cents each.

Comic Valentines.

Over 2000 Comic Valentines of the richest and rarest kind for town and country. Small size 12½ cents per dozen—large size 25 cents per dozen.

Valentine Letter Writers 12½ cents each.—Orders for Valentines should be sent in early that they may be attended to in time.

J. H. ENNISS, Bookseller.
Jan. 22, 1856 32—tf.

China, lass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
CABINET WARE ROOMS,
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor uswith a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have; and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do,, Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables. Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

PROSPECTUS OF

'The Western Sentinel,'

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people, It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devote ly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six monts, or three doliars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.
Winston, Dec., 1855.

DAILY STAGE LINE.

THE subscriber would inform the Traveling public, that he is running a daily line of Stages, (except Sunday) from CHERAW, S. C., to Wadesborough, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill in Anson County, N. C., and a Tri Weekly Line through to Salisbury by the above places, and Center, Albamarle and Gold Hill.

Leave Cheraw Daily, (ecept Sunday) for Wadesborough, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill, immediately after the arrival of the Cars, say 7 A. M., leave Cedar Hill, daily (except Sunday) 5 A. M., C. F. College 6 A. M. and Wadesborough 9 A. M.

The tri-weekly line to Salisbury will leave Cheraw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury next day at 4 P. M.

Leave Salisbury same days at 7 A. M., reach Cheraw next day at 2½ P. M.

DAVID CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR.
Oct. 20. 1855. 20—e.o.w4t.

*** Charleston Standard please copy every other week, for four times and forward bill to the subscriber at Cedar Hill, Anson Co., N. C.

D. C.

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1 12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are requested called upon to pay up by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpeting which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.

RICHWINE & HARRISON.
January 8, 1856. 30—3m.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,
Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office for distribution.

December, 4 1855. 3m26.

NEW
CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.
Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

New Cash
STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figuard Satins, French & English Merenos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do., Enameled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enameled do., Oxford Gaitors, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enameled do., do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes,

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail Stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—tf.

SALE OF LAND.

By order of the Court of Equity I shall offer

60 Acres of Land

for Sale on the 28th day of January next, at the premises, being the lands owned by John Josey, de

THE YOUNG PEDDLER.

One rainy afternoon in the earliest part of autumn, I heard a low knock at my back door, and upon opening it, found a peddler. Now, peddlers are a great vexation to me: they leave the gates open, they never have anything I want, and I don't like the faces that belong to most of them, especially those of the strong men who go about with little packages of coarse goods; and I always close the door upon them, saying to myself—Lazy.

This was a little boy, and he was pale and wet, and looked so cold I forgot he was a peddler, and asked him to come in by the fire. I thought he appeared as though he expected me to buy something, for he commence I opening his tin box; but I had no such intention. He looked up in my face very earnestly and sadly, when I told him to warm himself by the fire, and that I did not wish to purchase anything. He rose slowly from his seat, and there was something in his air which reproached me, and I detained him to inquire why he was out in the rain. He replied:

"I am out every day, and can't stay in for a little rain; besides, most peddlers stay at home then, and I can sell more on rainy days."

"How much do you earn in a day?"

"Sometimes two shillings, sometimes one, and once in a while I get nothing all day, and then, ma'am, I am very tired."

Here he gave a quick dry cough, which startled me.

"How long have you had that cough?"

"I don't know ma'am."

"Don't it hurt you?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Where does your mother live?"

"In heaven, ma'am," said he unmoved.

"Have you a father?"

"Yes, ma'am, he is with mother," he replied in the same tone.

"Have you any brothers or sisters?"

"I have a little sister, but she went to mother about a month ago."

"What ailed her?"

"She wanted to see mother, and so do I, and I guess that's why I cough so."

"Where do you live?"

"With Mrs. Brown, on N—— street."

"Does she give you any medicine for your cough?"

"Not doctor's medicine—she is too poor, but she makes something for me to take."

"Will you take something if I give it to you?"

"No, ma'am, I thank you; mother took medicine, and it did.'t help her, though she wanted to stay, and you see I want to go; it would not stop my cough. Good day, ma'am."

"Wait a minute," I said, "I want to see what you carry."

He opened his box and I for once found what I wanted. Indeed, I don't think it would have mattered what he had. I should have wanted it, for the little peddler had changed in my eyes—he had a father and mother in heaven, and so had I. How strange that peddlers had never seemed like people—human, soul filled beings before? How thankful he was, and how his great, sunken blue eyes looked into mine when I paid him.

"You don't ask me to take a cent less," said he, after hesitating a minute. "I think you must be very rich."

"Oh, no," I replied, "I am far from that; and these things are worth more to me now than I gave you for them. Will you come again?

"Yes, ma'am, if I dont go to mother soon."

"Are you hungry?"

"No, ma'am, I never feel hunger now. I sometimes think mother feeds me when I sleep, though I don't remember it when I am awake. I only know I don't wish to eat now, since my sister died."

"Did you feel very sad?"

"I felt very big in my throat, and I thought I was choked, but I didn't cry a bit, though I felt very lonely at night for a while; but I'm glad she's up there now."

"Who told you you were going to die?"

"Nobody, but I know I am. Perhaps I'll go before Christmas."

I could not endure that, and tried to make him stay, but he would run and tell Mrs. Brown what good luck he had met with. He bade me good day again cheerfully, and went out in the cold rain, while I could only say, "God be with you, my child."

He never came again, though I looked for him every day. At length, about New Year's, I went to the place he called home. Mrs. Brown was there, but the little pilgrim—his weary feet were at rest, and never more would his gentle knock be heard at the door of those, who, like myself, forget the necessity and stern want that often sent about these wanderers from house to house, and that their employment might be far more unseemly to them than annoying to us.

STOP THAT BOY.—A cigar is in his mouth, a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the mayor of the town, higher than the lord chancellor. Stop him; he is going too fast. He don't see himself as others see him. He don't know his speed. Stop him ere tobacco shatter his nerves, ere pride ruin his character; ere the lounger master the man; ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits and brutish aims. Stop all such boys! They are legion—the shame of their families, the disgrace of their towns, the sad and solemn reproaches of themselves.

A Greek Maiden being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied in the following beautiful and forcible language; 'I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a heart unspotted, and virtue without a stain—which is all that descended to me from my parents.'

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1855—In the matter of George A. Locke and wife Sarah F., propounders of the last will and testament of Margret Anderson, deceased.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richmond Nail and wife Elizabeth L, two of the next of kin and distributees of the said Margret, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Republican Banner for six weeks for the said Richmond and Elizabeth to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury on the first Monday in February next, to see proceedings and make themselves parties in the above case, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at Office the 1st Monday in November A. D. 1855, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, CLERK.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—6w—pr. adv. $3 50.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1855—Abner S. Elliott, Administrator of George Rary, deceased, vs. the Heirs at Law of George Rary, deceased.

In the above case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jane Rex, Nancey Harrison, Catherine Fagelwinter and her children, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Republican Banner, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in February next, answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at Office the 1st Monday in November, A. D. 1855 and in the 80th year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, CLERK.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—6w—pr. adv. $6 50

PERRY DAVIS'
Vegetable Pain Killer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Leb 20, 1852.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of disease and cholera morbus, within a few years past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering—prompted by the feeling of common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may suffer from the within named diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. About four years ago I used it in a case of cholera and it proved an easy and effectual cure, and in many cases of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh; and sometime in December last, six of my children were taken down with the scarlet fever or canker rash, my only medicine was Pain Killer and castor oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in five weeks my family were entirely recovered, with the blessings of a kind Pryvidence, and I do recommend the same as a safe and sure cures for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever by giving one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, and every other day castor oil. Yours in haste,

CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG.

BROOKLYN, Conn, June 15, 1851.

FRIEND DAVIS—Although a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you for the purpose of saying a few words in favor of your invaluable medicine. I have used your Pain Killer for a number of years, and for bowel complaint and burns, and in fact for pains of all kinds, I think it pre-eminent. Before I became acquainted with your medicine, I had a violent attack of dysentery, which reduced me very low, in fact my friends tho't I could not live, but by the treatment of a Botanic Physician, the best remedy I then knew, I recovered. Since then I have had several attacks, one very violent about four years ago. I was attacked at three o'clock in the morning and at sun rise I was not able to get off my bed, I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of your Pain Killer, which I commenced taking according to directions, and at 6 o'clock in the evening my bowels were regular, and I was up and moving about, although somewhat weak. I would recommend to all similarly afflicted, to avail themselves of your invaluable medicine.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
ELMER WILLIAMS.

Thousands of Living Witnesses Certify to their Neighbors from Day to Day, the Wonderful Effects of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

SANDUSKY CITY, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1848.

Mr. J. N. Harris—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 28th ultimo is at hand, and in reply will say—We began selling Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and with very little effort on our part; sales were small at first, but as it became known in our community, the demand increased rapidly, far beyond our expectations, and every person that bought it would come after more, and speak of it in the highest terms as a valuable remedy for all those diseases your pamphlet spoke of. From those recommendations we were induced to use it in our own families, and the good effects of the medicine were immediately apparent. We have sold more of the Pain Killer than we ever have since or before of any other medicine in the same length of time; and we do not hesitate to say that it has given better satisfaction to the purchaser than any other article we have ever sold.

Keep a large supply in the West, it is just such a medicine as the people want, and they have already found out that they can cure the fever and ague for twenty five cents. It will cure a cold in one hour—a severe cough in one night—and has proved to be the best medicine in use for a diseased stomach and many other purposes. Yours, &c,

LOCKWOOD & GRAHAM.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers lenerally.

November, 20, 1855. 9—1y.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

Blank Deeds for Sale
AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
Oct 23 1852. 1Aprii

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.
145 Nassau Street New York.
Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS
AGUE AND FEVER
Posi[illegible]
THE
Greatest Remedy ever Discovered
FOR THE CURE OF
AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

SATGE HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - - $2 00
Sixteen copies one year - - 15 00
One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Aug. 23, 1855. 13—12w

SANTA ANNA
Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.

† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.

S. LELAND & Co., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a prompttly forwarded by mail to his address. [illegible] showing its composition, I have [illegible] by which both the Cherry Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.
SOLD BY

SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBBERTS, Swangstown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C.
Wm. Lawton FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIS'CT, S. C

Produce & Sea Island
AND
UPLAND COTTON AND RICE
FACTORS,
FORWRDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855. 2—tf.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

Ranaway--$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Hifman, alias Bob File, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He owes me nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock Coat and a broad brim white Hat. He was once whipped at the whipping Post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N C," will receive attention.

CHARLES KLUTTS.
Oct. 16, 1855. 00—tf.

Job Work done here.
IN NEAT ORDER.

H. H. HELPER. H. R HELPER

Helper & Brother,
PENSION, BOUNTY LAND,
AND
General Agents.
SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row.
Oct. 23, 1855. 20—tf.

MANSION HOTEL.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial.

WM. B. GRANT.
May 25, 1855. 52—tf.

DR. R. P. BESSENT,
A REGULAR GRADUATE
OF THE
Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the ROWAN HOUSE, except when professionally abroad.

☞ Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

October 27, 1854. tf23

A NEW SUPPLY of

WATCHES & JEWLRY

JAMES HORAH

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of *WATCHES AND JEWELRY*,

consisting of

Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keeper's Independent Quarter Second, Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jewelled Hunter's, James Nardin's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,

and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS

and a variety other goods too numerous to mention. Call one [illegible] R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.
Salisbury, nov. 27, 1854 27:tf

Coach Manufactory.
W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON,)
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.
U. Passailaigue, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.
F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.
P. W. Fuller, Columbia.
John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.
Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.
H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRee & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

JOB OFFICE.

Having received a large supply of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
JOB TYPS,

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of
JOB WORK,
SUCH AS
CARDS, HAND BILLS
PAMPHLETS, &c &c.,
Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.
CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

SMITH & HOLDER.

HAVING rebuilt their large Carriage manufactory are now in full blast once more, and ready to supply their customers, and all others in want of

Carriages,

BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. &c.,

at the shortest notice. They now have on hand some as neat Vehicles as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at as low prices.

Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work.

Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 8—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.
Will you Ride or Walk.

BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight

that may be wanted to any point [illegible] this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible

We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855. 1y32.

New Goods! New Goods!

J. D. BROWN & LEMLY

ARE now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

which when complete, will compare favorably with any in the Western part of the State, in Style and Prices.

Salisbury, April 6, 1855 45—tf.

A. BETHUNE,
TAILOR,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NO. 5, SPRING'S ROW.
4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.

Feb. 16, '55. 38-tf

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.
September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel and Elizabeth Turner, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate settlement. *Longer indulgence cannot be given.*

JOHN RICE, Adm'r.
April 27, 1855. f:48

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.
Feb 24. '55 39tf,